

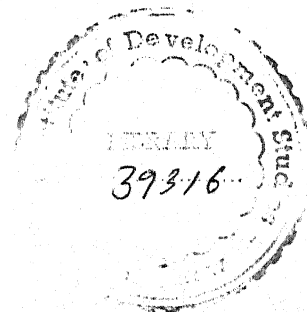
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FUNCTIONING OF BAZAAR ECONOMY IN LUCKNOW CITY IN THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

by

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PREFACE

The role that urban informal sector plays in generating the income and employment has been well emphasized in the literature on urban economics. Traditionally, a dichotomy has persisted such as urban formal and the urban informal sectors, whereas formal sector is characterized as capital and modern technology intensive, the other system or organization is denoted as spurious employment intensive sector. It is characterized as registered or unregistered units or establishments with unlimited potential of low productive or unproductive employment generation. While formal sector is high pay masters, the informal segment is very low pay masters. It becomes possible under a situation wherein buyers and sellers are so large that neither a single buyer nor a single seller can influence the price of the product. In modern times, the formal-informal dichotomy has not always been accepted. Instead, formal sector, informal sector and bazaar economy, i.e. tracheotomy has been viewed as the important segments of the urban economy. Bazaar economy, therefore, works as a gap filling functions between the registered informal and the unregistered informal sectors.

Informal sector including the bazaar economy is treated as 'holding sector', which with passage of time is expected to help job seekers to get observed into the formal sector job with a view to have (i) job security, and (ii) higher wages. Unfortunately, studies on bazaar economy are limited. Bazaar economy like informal sector has a very high potential for generating the unproductive employment and thereby income to the workers and owners of the units or establishments. Thus, bazaar economy may be considered as a solution to the urban problem of unemployment and poverty held by economic planners, researchers and social scientists. Considering its significance, it needs to be studied in a greater detail and problems faced by the bazaar economy are sorted out. How bazaar economy is defined? What is level of income and employment generating potential? What problems bazaar economy have been facing in large, medium and small cities? Present empirical study is a modest attempt towards this particular direction.

At the very outset, I gratefully acknowledge the generous financial support extended by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for carrying out the present study. I feel extremely thankful to Prof. A.K. Singh, Director of the Institute for extending all academic and administrative supports required at all stages for carrying out the present study. Thanks are also due to Miss Prachi Singh for independently conducting the field work in Nishatganj and Aminabad in Lucknow city. I feel thankful to her for her valuable contribution in the project. I also feel thankful to the owners of shop and establishments in Nishatganj and Aminabad, who unhesitantly provided the information required for the present study. Also, I feel thankful to workers engaged in bazaar economy in Nishatganj and Aminabad for extending the information required for the present study. I also feel thankful to Mr. Manoharan, K. for word processing the present report timely and efficiently.

I enjoyed goodwill, invaluable support and cooperation from many individuals from beginning to its present form. Needless to add, I am alone responsible for all the errors and omissions, which have remained in the present study.

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CHAPTER I

DEFINITION, COMPONENTS AND OBJECTIVES

I. Introduction

It has been increasingly recognised that natural growth of urban population and the influx of population from rural to urban and that from urban to urban areas has generally compounded the problem of unemployment, under-employment and disguised employment in most of the Indian metropolitan centres and medium and small cities. Thus, the prospect of absorbing additional urban population into productive occupations and providing them minimum social and other urban amenities appears very slight given the current trends of employment growth in the organised sector on the one hand and expenditure, investment and managerial capabilities of the civic authorities on the other. It appears that urban development strategy based on organised sector is not economically viable and therefore 'a strategy of development emphasizing the growth of smaller, unorganized and informal organisations may tend to be more quick yielding and equitable.'¹

II. Urban Economic Structure

The economic structure of the metropolitan, medium and small cities is described as a distinct mode of production, such as, capital intensive high wage sector dominating the urban economy. But in developing economies, the dualistic nature of economy has persisted. In India, almost all metropolitan, medium and small cities are described with two just opposed systems or organisations of production of goods and services. While one is derived from the form of production 'using capital on a consistently large scale, modern technology and know-how and engages highly skilled and trained workers and produces sophisticated goods and services for the higher income groups, the other system is derived from the traditional mode of production. The classifications used to portray the functioning of

¹ Papola, T.S., *Urban Informal Sector in a Developing Economy*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1981, p.1. Also see, Tiwari, R.S., *Informal Sector Workers: Problems and Prospects*, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 2005, p.1.; Tiwari, R.S., *Role of Informal Sector in Urban Communities*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1997.

these two sectors in the urban economy are termed as organised and unorganized, modern and traditional, capital and subsistence, protected and unprotected, large and small, regular and casual and formal and informal.² Thus, while functioning of formal sector is described as organised, modern, capital intensive, protected, large and formal, the functioning of the informal sector is described as unorganized, traditional, subsistence, small, casual and the informal in the city economy. The above characteristics of urban economies have become debatable in the literature on urban economies. The dichotomic characteristics of the urban economy has not been accepted universally. What has been acceptable is the trichotomic character of the city economy signifying the city into three interrelated components, such as, (i) formal sector, (ii) informal sector, and (iii) the bazaar economy. Whereas, formal sector constitutes the registered industrial sector, the informal sector accounts for registered and unregistered industrial sector. In between registered and unregistered informal segment lies the bazaar economy.

III. Definition and Components of Bazaar Economy

Bazaar economy is defined as a place where buyers and sellers meet together and make transactions. Bazaar economy is, therefore, a part of informal sector, where profits are maximized under the perfect competition. Here, number of buyers and sellers are unlimited who compete at a given ruling price, determined by the principal but powerful sellers of the market. Generally, least cost approach is adopted for the maximization of profit. Shops and establishments under the bazaar economy employ less than 10 workers or upto 10 workers with or without the use of electricity. Meeting of buyers and sellers is, however, not as important as making of the transactions, which may be undertaken with the help of telephone, mobile phone, middlemen and many other ways.

As far as components of bazaar economy, it covers the activities undertaken by hawkers dealing with variety of goods and services, such as, vegetables, bread and butter, eggs, repairing of cycles, scooter, car, shoes and electrical and electronic good sand appliances, etc. Apart from these, there are persons who are engaged in some productive activities/crafts either engaging family members or one or two hired

² *Op.cit.*..1, p.1.

workers. There are casual or unattached workers, who are making a living in any way, who do not have a high degree of employment stability or security of income.

In spite of large magnitude of the bazaar economy in the cities the adequate and reliable information is, however, not available on important aspects, such as, how this sector functions and what is the employment and the income generating potential of this sector. So far not a single study has been carried out on bazaar economy relevant to the planning and development of this sector in large metropolitan, medium and small cities with a view to enable this sector to increase the employment and income for the urban unemployed and also to offer the scope for full employment.

IV. Characteristics of the Bazaar Economy

Some of the general characteristics of bazaar economy may be listed as follows:

- (i) Inferior technology is used in the production process and therefore, the quality of product so produced turns out to be inferior than that manufactured by the registered formal and informal sectors;
- (ii) Bazaar economy meets the demand of the lower income and middle income groups. It rarely meets the demand of higher income groups;
- (iii) Shops and establishments in the bazaar economy are run by the help of unpaid family members or by one or two hired workers;
- (iv) It is easy to enter in the market as the owner of shop and establishment;
- (v) Small scale operation and low productivity are considered as a part of functioning of the bazaar economy;
- (vi) Products produced or sold in the bazaar are generally labour intensive in character;
- (vii) Bazaar economy works under unregulated or competitive market;
- (viii) Bazaar economy does not enjoy the support and recognition of the government; and,
- (ix) Informality is more intense in the functioning of bazaar economy than to that in the registered formal and informal sectors of the urban economy.

V. Issues Before the Bazaar Economy

It may be noted that in view of the sizeable employment opportunities in the bazaar economy and its capacity to provide a wide variety of goods and services and also to provide employment and income for the urban poor, this sector needs to be studied in greater detail. The important problem to be reckoned is about the various aspects of the functioning of the bazaar economy. For example, what are the principal activities, which are being carried out by the bazaar economy? What is the employment and income generating potential of the bazaar economy? And, What problems enterprises under the bazaar economy have been facing? These issues, whatsoever important they are, have not been studied taking bazaar economy as an illustrative example. It may be mentioned that only fact finding study can be able to unearth the functioning of the bazaar economy appropriately.

VI. Objectives of the Study

In the light of above, the present empirical study seeks to examine the following objectives specifically:

- (i) To discuss the definition, components and objectives of the present study.
- (ii) To examine the contribution of bazaar economy in terms of employment and income;
- (iii) To examine empirically the social characteristics of bazaar economy.
- (iv) Socio-economic characteristics of the workers of the bazaar economy, and
- (v) General summary, conclusions and policy recommendations for improving the socio-economic conditions of owners and workers of bazaar economy in proper perspective.

VII. Methodology and Database

It is well known that urban informal sector consists of registered and unregistered components. While considerable studies have been carried out to study the functioning of registered segment of informal sector, studies dealing various activities under the unregistered segment including bazaar economy are, however, left out. Published information on above aspects is not available at all and, therefore, data on such aspect can only be collected by an empirical study designed for this purpose.

A-priori, it has been proposed to study 100 shops and establishments from two areas of Nishatganj and Aminabad. Thus, 50 shops and establishments from Nishatganj, another 50 shops and establishments from Aminabad have been proposed for in-depth investigation. Besides above, 25 workers from Nishatganj and another 25 workers from Aminabad have been proposed for indepth investigation. Present study is proposed to be carried out with the help of structured questionnaire method in view of non-availability of information from the published sources. It is proposed to incorporate various questions on social and economic aspects of bazaar economy. All questions are proposed to be canvassed by experienced researchers.

CHAPTER II

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION

I. Introduction

In the literature on urban economics, the contribution by informal sector has been well recognised in terms of employment and income. Generally, employment by this sector varies from maximum of 60-70 per cent in Sao Paulo to minimum of 20 per cent in Kumasi. In Mumbai, Jakarta and Nairobi, the employment by the informal sector is reported to be 50 per cent,³ 41 per cent⁴ and to 20 per cent respectively. In Kolkata, the employment is reported to be 35-40 per cent, in Ahmedabad to 45 per cent; and in Kanpur to 37 per cent.

Generally, income from the informal sector varies from minimum of 20 per cent to the maximum of 45 per cent. In Ahmedabad, income from this sector is reported to be over 30 per cent. It has been noted that whereas the employment and income by registered informal sector are estimated in number of cities the same in the case of unregistered informal sector it has rarely been recorded. In Agra city, the income by the manufacturing segment has been estimated to be 50.52 per cent, while that by the non-manufacturing to 49.46 per cent. In Kanpur, the income by the manufacturing segment is recorded to be 47.33 per cent while in the case of non-manufacturing to 52.67 per cent. In Puri, the corresponding income is recorded to be 17.51 per cent in manufacturing while to 82.49 per cent in the case of non-manufacturing segment. The combined income from Agra, Kanpur and Puri cities is recorded to be 40.37 per cent in the manufacturing while to 59.43 per cent in the case of non-manufacturing segment.

Further, manufacturing segment generated the employment to 53 per cent in Agra, while from non-manufacturing to 47 per cent. In Kanpur, manufacturing segment generated the employment to 51 per cent, while from non-manufacturing to 49 per cent. In Puri, manufacturing segment generated the employment to 18 per

³ Tiwari, R.S., *op.cit.*, 1.

⁴ Tiwari, R.S., *op.cit.*, 1.

cent, while that from non-manufacturing to 81.20 per cent. Considering all cities together, employment by the manufacturing sector has been generated to 40.93 per cent, while that by non-manufacturing to 59.07 per cent. Thus, it turns out that non-manufacturing sector is relatively more significant both in terms of employment and income generation in all the cities combined.

II. Employment Generation in Bazaar Economy in Lucknow

While considerable studies have been undertaken to estimate the employment in urban formal sector and registered informal sector, the same for unregistered informal sector or bazaar economy is, however, inadequate. In fact, it has not been carried out at all. We here below attempt to estimate the employment and income from the bazaar economy in proper perspectives.

III. Employment Generation

Table II.1 discusses the generation of employment in bazaar economy at two digit levels of NIC classification. Food product, based on the field inquiry, emerges as the largest employment generating activity. It employs the 15.41 per cent of workers, of the total workers employed in manufacturing segment. Next to this, comes the metal products and machinery, which individually employs the 9.23 per cent of workers, of the total workers in manufacturing segment. Electrical machinery followed by other manufacturing have employed the lowest of 6.15 per cent of workers individually of the total workers engaged in manufacturing segment. Table II.2 portrays the workers employed in different economic activities. Wholesale trade in food and miscellaneous manufacture (NIC-60) emerges as the largest employment intensive economic activity. It employed to 25.71 per cent of workers, of the total workers employed in non-manufacturing segment. Next in order of importance comes the wholesale trade in all types of machinery and equipments including transport and electrical equipment (NIC-63), which employs the 17.14 per cent of workers, of the total workers of non-manufacturing sector. Retail trade in textiles (NIC-66), retail trade in others (NIC-68), storage and warehousing (NIC-74) and real estate and business services (NIC-82) were found as least employment intensive

economic activities, employing each activity to 5.71 per cent of the workers, of the total non-manufacturing workers.

Table II.1: Employment Generation from Bazaar Economy in manufacturing segment in Lucknow City: 2007

NIC Code Nos.	Manufacturing Products	Workers	Percentage
20&21	Food products	10	15.41
23	Cotton textiles	5	7.69
28	Paper printing and allied	5	7.69
29	Leather products	5	7.69
30	Rubber and plastics	5	7.69
31	Chemicals	5	7.69
33	Basic metals	5	7.69
34	Metal products	6	9.23
35	Machinery	6	9.23
36	Electrical machinery	4	6.15
38	Other manufacturing	4	6.15
39	Repairs	5	7.69
	Total	65	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the weekly market of Nishatganj and Aminabad, Lucknow.

Table II.2: Employment Generation from Bazaar Economy in non-manufacturing segment in Lucknow City: 2007

NIC Code Nos.	Non-Manufacturing Products	Workers	Percentage
60	Wholesale trade in food and miscellaneous manufacture	4	25.71
63	Wholesale trade in all types of machinery and equipments including transport and electrical equipment	6	17.14
64	Retail trade in food products, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	4	11.43
66	Retail trade in textiles	2	5.71
67	Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durable	5	14.29
68	Retail trade in others	2	5.71
69	Restaurants and hotels	4	11.43
74	Storage and warehousing	2	5.71
82	Real estate and business services	2	5.71
96	Personnel services	4	11.43
99	Services not elsewhere classified		
	Total	35	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the weekly market of Nishatganj and Aminabad, Lucknow.

IV. Income Generation

Table II.3 portrays the income generated by the different manufacturing activities in bazaar economy of Lucknow city. Food products (NIC-20&21)

accounts for the largest proportion of income (i.e., 13.89 per cent) of the total income of the manufacturing sector. Next to this come the rubber and plastics (NIC-30) and metal products (NIC-34), which individually generated the income of 10.90 and to 10.33 per cent, of the total manufacturing segment. In sharp contrast to above, the other manufacturing (NIC-38) generated the minimum income of 5.62 per cent of the total manufacturing sector. We also worked out the annual average income in Table II.3. The income of Lucknow bazaar economy from manufacturing segment comes to Rs.25309.01. The income generated by cotton textiles (NIC-23) of Rs.24,550, rubber and plastics (NIC-30) of Rs.35,870, chemicals (NIC-31) of Rs.27,870, metal products (NIC-34) of Rs.28,312, electrical machinery (NIC-36) of Rs.,27,112 have been found to be much higher than that of the income generated annually by the manufacturing sector as a whole (Rs.25,309.01).

Table II.3: Income Generation from Bazaar Economy in manufacturing economic activities in Lucknow City: 2007

NIC Code Nos.	Manufacturing Products	Total yearly income (Rs.)	Percentage	Annual average income (Rs.)
20&21	Food products	234500.00	13.89	23450.00
23	Cotton textiles	122751.00	7.46	24550.00
28	Paper printing and allied	117387.50	7.14	23477.50
29	Leather products	111500.00	6.78	22300.00
30	Rubber and plastics	179350.00	10.90	35870.00
31	Chemicals	139350.00	8.47	27870.00
33	Basic metals	117750.00	7.16	23550.00
34	Metal products	169872.00	10.33	28312.00
35	Machinery	126720.00	7.70	21120.00
36	Electrical machinery	108448.00	6.59	27112.00
38	Other manufacturing	92448.00	5.62	23112.00
39	Repairs	125010.00	7.60	25002.00
	Total	1645085.50	100.00	25309.01

Source: Based on the information collected from the weekly market of Nishatganj and Aminabad, Lucknow.

Table II.4 shows the income generated by the non-manufacturing segment in Lucknow city. The annual average income generated by the bazaar economy comes to Rs.30,974 in Lucknow city, which is found to be much lower than to that of Rs.32211 (in retail trade in food and other household utilities and durable (NIC-64), retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durable (NIC-67) of Rs.34659 and real estate and business services of Rs.40330 (NIC-82). In sharp contrast to

above, the average income of remaining economic activities is found to be lower than that of the city economy generated by the manufacturing segment of the bazaar economy.

Table II.4: Income Generation from Bazaar Economy in non-manufacturing economic activities in Lucknow City: 2007

NIC Code Nos.	Manufacturing Products	Total yearly income (Rs.)	Percentage	Annual average income (Rs.)
60	Wholesale trade in food and miscellaneous manufacture	102940	9.50	25735
63	Wholesale trade in all types of machinery and equipments including transport and electrical equipment	181272	16.73	30212
64	Retail trade in food products, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	128844	11.88	32211
66	Retail trade in textiles	61110	5.64	30555
67	Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durable	173295	15.98	34659
68	Retail trade in others	65100	6.00	32550
69	Restaurants and hotels	102500	9.45	20500
74	Storage and warehousing	61100	5.64	30550
82	Real estate and business services	80660	7.44	40330
96	Personnel services	86200	7.95	21550
99	Services not elsewhere classified	41100	3.79	20550
	Total	1084121	100.00	30974

Source: Based on the information collected from the weekly market of Nishatganj and Aminabad, Lucknow.

Table II.4 discusses the income generated by bazaar economy from the non-manufacturing segment. It relates to 2007. The average income generated by non-manufacturing segment comes to Rs.30974 in the city economy. The three economic activities (retail trade in food and other household utilities and durable (NIC-64), retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durable (NIC-67) and real estate and business services (NIC-82) have the average income, which is much higher than that of the city economy (Rs.30974). On the other hand, the remaining economic activities have the income, which is much lower than that of the city economy (Rs.30974).

Table II.5 gives the summary view of employment and income generation. We find that 65 per cent of employment and that of 60.28 per cent of income have been generated by the manufacturing segment of bazaar economy. On the other hand, 35 per cent of employment and to 39.72 per cent of income have been

generated by the non-manufacturing segment of the city economy. The per person income comes to Rs.25309.01 from manufacturing segment, whereas to Rs.30974.89 from the non-manufacturing segment. The average annual income comes to Rs.27292.07 in the city economy, which takes into account the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing sector. We may now examine the net income of Lucknow and those generated by the bazaar economy.

The per capita net income of Lucknow was Rs.16464 in 2000-01 which increased to Rs.20810 in 2004-05 at the rate of 6.60 per cent. Assuming 6.60 per cent rate of growth of per capita income per annum, we estimated the income of Lucknow for the year 2006-07. It was estimated to Rs.23647, which was significantly lower than that of income generated by the bazaar economy, which was recorded to be Rs.27292.07. It was revealed that per capita income of Lucknow city (based on published sources and projections) was 86.64 per cent to that of income per capita generated by the bazaar economy.

Table II.5: Employment and Income Generation from Bazaar Economy in Lucknow: 2007

Item	Bazaar Economy		Total
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	
Workers	65	35	100.00
Percentage	65.00	35.00	100.00
Annual total income (Rs.)	1645085.50	1084121.00	2729206.50
Percentage	60.28	39.72	100.00
Annual income per person	25309.01	30974.89	27292.07

Source: Based on the information collected from the weekly market of Nishatganj and Aminabad, Lucknow.

We may discuss the productivity in manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities. Productivity measured in terms of annual average income is found to be higher in the non-manufacturing segment (Rs.30974) than to that of manufacturing segment (Rs.25309.01) of the bazaar economy. The average productivity of manufacturing as a percentage of non-manufacturing segment comes to 81.71. Within the manufacturing segment, rubber and plastics (NIC-30) has the higher productivity (Rs.35870.00), whereas cotton textiles (NIC-23) had the lowest level of productivity (Rs.20,550). Within the non-manufacturing segment, real estate and business services (NIC-82) has the largest level of average productivity (Rs.40,330),

whereas, restaurants and hotels (NIC-69) has had the smallest level of productivity (Rs.20,500).

V. Summing Up

Before we pieces together the various empirical evidence, it is worthwhile to mention that stress has been more on 'how much' and not so much on 'how' the income and employment have been generated by the bazaar economy. This is due mainly because of the lack of precise information base at the city level. The problem becomes more complex when study is undertaken for the unregistered informal segments or for the bazaar economy. This compels researchers to relay on a sample of field based information. Since the unregistered part of informal sector is not known, it is not possible to blow up the sample for estimation of income and employment. Considering the limitations of the study, the income and employment estimated in the present exercise may only be treated as rough estimates, which are based on field investigation of sample of workers and establishments that too are based on various assumptions, projections and approximations. A fresh study at the project level in a more quantitative precision on census basis is definitely castled for taking the city as a spatial unit. Given the framework *per-se*, we may now summarise here below the employment and income generation from the unregistered informal sector or the bazaar economy.

The general findings of the study suggest that food products (NIC-20&21) is more employment generating economic activity than the rest. On the other hand, electrical machinery and other manufacturing are found to be least employment intensive economic activities. Within the non-manufacturing activities, wholesale trade in food and miscellaneous manufacture (NIC-60) is found to be more employment generating economic activity, whereas, real estate and business services (NIC-82), storage and warehousing (NIC-74), retail trade in others (NIC-68) and retail trade in textiles (NIC-65) are found to be the least employment generating economic activities. In between manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities, manufacturing is found to be the more employment generating than that of non-manufacturing economic activities. As far the income generation, rubber and plastics (NIC-30) is found as largest income generating economic activity, whereas,

cotton textiles (NIC-23) as the least income generating economic activity within the manufacturing segment. Within the non-manufacturing segment, real estate and business services (NIC-82) is found as largest, while restaurants and hotels (NIC-69) as the smallest income generating economic activity. Between manufacturing and the non-manufacturing, the later is found mere income generating economic activity than to that of the former.

CHAPTER III

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OWNERS OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS

I. Introduction

Earlier chapter examined the income and employment generation from different economic activities. It needs to be supplemented by other socio-economic aspects of owners of establishments and workers employed in the bazaar economy. In view of this, we may first describe the various socio-economic characteristics of owners of establishments.

II. Nature of Establishments

Table III.1 describes the nature of units/establishments. The cent per cent establishments of bazaar economy are of mobile nature. Other characteristics of units/establishments (proprietary, partnership and unregistered) are found to be non-existent in Nishatganj and Aminabad.

Table III.1: Nature of Units/Establishments

Type of Units/Establishment	Number	Percentage
Proprietary	—	—
Partnership	—	—
Unregistered	—	—
Mobile units	100	100.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

III. Owners of Establishments by age

Table III.2 describes the owners of establishments by age. It has been depicted in five categories, such as, (i) less than 15 years, (ii) 15 years to less than 30 years, (iii) 30 years to less than 45 years, (iv) 45 to less than 60 years, and (v) 60 years and above. A majority of units/establishments belongs to the age group of 30 to less than 45 years (31). Thus, middle ages personnel are found to be relatively more significant than to those of rest of the categories. Thus, owners of establishments due to lack of alternate job opportunity are found involved in bazaar

economy both in Nishatganj as well as in Aminabad. It has been reported in the field that the charges for land used for trading purposes are not at all inexistent. In fact, many of the traders use to move from one bazaar to another in the next week. It happens simply because market is readily found available in the next area. It is rotating process as same traders keep on rotating from one market at one place in one week to another market other day in the same week.

Table III.2: **Owners of Units/Establishments**

Age of Owners	Number	Percentage
Less than 15 years	22	22.00
15 to less than 30 years	29	29.00
30 to less than 45 years	31	31.00
45 to less than 60 years	9	9.00
60 years and more	9	9.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

IV. **Educational Background of Owners of Establishments/Units**

Table III.3 describes the level of education of owners of establishments/units.

Table III.3: **Educational background of owners of Units/Establishments**

Educational background	Number	Percentage
Upto primary	14	14.00
Upto VIII th standard	31	31.00
Upto X th standard	20	20.00
Upto XII th standard	3	3.00
Upto graduation	6	6.00
Upto post-graduation	—	—
Technical degree/diploma holder	—	—
Illiterate	26	26.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that of the total, 31 per cent of owners are educated upto VIIIth standard, while 26 per cent are found to be illiterates. Thus, owners of establishments/units are either educated upto VIIIth standard or they are illiterates. It would imply that bazaar economy, where trading activities are generally carried out, is the absorber of either illiterates or less educated personnel of the city economy.

V. Owners of Establishments by Caste

Table III.4 describes the owners of establishments by castes, such as, (i) SC, (ii) ST, (iii) Other than SC/ST, of which (iv) Brahmin, (v) Kshetriya, (vi) Vaishya, and (vii) any other. It is found that either majority of owners of units/establishments are SC (32 per cent) or Vaishya (32 per cent), who owing to the lack of alternate job opportunity entered into the bazaar economy for livelihood.

Table III.4: Owners of Units/Establishments by Castes

Caste	Number	Percentage
SC	32	32.00
ST	16	16.00
Other than SC/ST, of which:	13	13.00
Brahmin	7	7.00
Kshetriya	32	32.00
Vaishya	--	--
Any other	--	--
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

VI. Pattern of Migration

The question as to whether owners of establishments/units has come from rural or from urban areas has been examined in Table III.5.

Table III.5: Migration Pattern of Owners of Units/Establishments

Migration	Number	Percentage
Rural	44	44.00
Urban	56	56.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

It is revealed that a majority of owners of units/establishments has come originally from urban areas. More than half of the owners of units/establishments (56 per cent) has migrated from urban areas. Thus, there seems to be intra-urban migration in case of bazaar economy.

VII. Marital Status of Owners of Establishments/Units

Table III.6 shows the marital pattern of owners of establishments/units in Lucknow city.

Table III.6: Marital status of Owners of Units/Establishments

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Married	63	63.00
Unmarried	37	37.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

A majority of owners of establishments/units has been found to be married (63 per cent). On the other hand, 37 owners or to 37.00 per cent are found to be unmarried. It would imply that a majority of owners owing to the economic pressure entered into the bazaar economy for livelihood.

VIII. Work Status of Owners of Establishments/Units

We find that more than half of the units/establishments (55 per cent) are the owners. The trader comes to only 6 per cent. The owner-cum-trader-cum-worker comes to 39 per cent. Thus, bazaar economy is characterized as absorber of those unemployed youths, who owing to lack of alternate job opportunity entered in the bazaar economy and started doing some work in Nishatganj and Aminabad. This is described in Table III.7 here below :

Table III.7: Status of Owners of Units/Establishments in Lucknow

Status of Owners of Units/Establishments	Number	Percentage
Owner	55	55.00
Trader	6	6.00
Owner-cum-trader-cum-worker	39	39.00
Any other	--	--
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

The relation of father of the owner of the establishment/units with any other unit has been depicted in table III.8 here below.

Table III.8: Relation of Father with Other Units/Establishments in Lucknow

Relation of father with any other units	Number	Percentage
Yes	6	6.00
No	94	94.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that generally the father of the establishments/units does not have the relationship with any other units/establishment. Only in case of six, father of the units/establishments is reported to have the relationship of professional nature.

IX. Other Sources of Income

We unearthed the income of the family members from: (i) agriculture, (ii) business, (iii) service, (iv) property, and (v) interest. It has been described in Table III.9 here below:

Table III.9: Other Sources of Income

Source	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	1	1.00
Business	23	23.00
Service	2	2.00
Property	—	—
Interest	—	—
Any other	—	—
No responses	74	74.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a majority of establishment/units does not have the income from other sources (74 per cent). Twenty-three units/establishments are found having the income from business, and to two units from service. Thus, business and services are the principal sources of income of the owners of establishments of bazaar economy.

X. Description of Place

Table III.10 describes the places where units/establishments are located.

Table III.10: Description of Place, where Units are Located

Source	Number	Percentage
Old	—	—
New	—	—
Kutchha	47	47.00
Pucca	3	3.00
Bank on the road	23	23.00
Shop or establishments prepared by the wood	27	27.00
Mobile establishments	—	—
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

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Table III.10 explores certain interesting features. Out of the 100 units, 47 units are described as Kutcha unit. Another 23 units are found located on the bank of the road. Twenty-seven units are found prepared by the wood in Nishatganj and Aminabad.

Table III.10 describes the units/establishments composed of: (i) roof, (ii) tin, and (iii) others. We find that there are 4 establishments, which are made by tin. As much as 96 establishments/units are found on the bank of the road. These are located on the ground/land of the government. The charges for which do not exist. It does not carry any cost, which the owner of establishment has to play. Table III.11 provides the description of the establishments.

Table III.11: Description of Place where Establishment is located in Lucknow

Establishment using	Number	Percentage
Tin	4	4.00
Others	96	96.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

XI. Differential Uses of Space of Establishments

Establishments under bazaar economy are sometimes called as household enterprises. It would imply that space used for the household purposes may also be used for the shops and establishments. Such a notion is seen defeated by the present exercise, as there are only two shops and establishments of this nature. Generally, shops and residences are separated. Such a case is found applicable in 98 out of 100 establishments. Table III.12 describes the use of shops and establishments for household work.

Table III.12: Nature of Uses of Establishments and the Household Work

Nature of Uses	Number	Percentage
Establishment and residence are used separately	98	98.00
Establishments and residences are used jointly	2	2.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

XII. Status of Establishments

The status of the establishments whether it is rented or owned has been presented in Table III.13 here below:

Table III.13: Status of Units

Status	Number	Percentage
Rented	—	—
Owned	100	100.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that cent percent establishments are owned (100 per cent). The rented units/establishments are found to be non-existent.

XIII. Economic Activities carried out by Establishments

Table III.14 describes the activities being carried out by the bazaar economy. Primarily, establishments carrying out various activities include: (i) manufacturing, (ii) trading, (iii) manufacturing and trading, (iv) marketing, (v) all above, (vi) manufacturing trading and marketing, and (viii) trading and marketing.

Table III.14: Economic Activities carried out by the Establishment

Activities	Number	Percentage
Manufacturing	—	—
Trading	1	1.00
Manufacturing and trading	4	4.00
Marketing	9	9.00
All above	1	1.00
Manufacturing, trading and marketing	85	85.00
Trading and marketing	—	—
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that more than three-fourths of the establishments (85 per cent) are engaged in manufacturing, trading and marketing. Establishments engaged in trading alone is only one. There are 4 establishments, which are found engaged in manufacturing and trading, while there are 9 establishments, which are found engaged in marketing of products.

XIV. Value of Establishments/Units

Table III.15 describes the establishments/units into: (i) less than Rs.5000, (ii) Rs.5000 to less than Rs.10,000, (iii) Rs.10000 to less than Rs.15000, (iv) Rs.15000 to less than Rs.20000, (v) Rs.20000 to less than Rs.25000, and (vi) Rs.25000 and above.

Table III.15: Value of Establishments

Activities	Number	Percentage
Less than Rs.5000	40	40.00
Rs.5000 to less than Rs.10000	20	20.00
Rs.10000 to less than Rs.15000	16	16.00
Rs.15000 to less than Rs.20000	—	—
Rs.20000 to less than Rs.25000	13	13.00
Rs.25000 and above	11	11.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

The value of the establishment/unit comes to rs.3625.00 per unit. It is revealed that largest number of establishments (40) are within the group of units having value to less than Rs.5000. Next to this comes the establishments/units having the value to Rs.5000 to less than Rs.10000. The number of units under this category comes to 20. It would imply that to start a unit/establishment in bazaar economy a sum of Rs.3625 in all that is required. This is used for the purchase of materials for trading and mobile unit in Nishatganj and Aminabad.

XV. Concluding Observations

Social characteristics of the establishment show that cent per cent establishments are mobile units. The middle age youths falling under the age group of 30 to less than 45 years have dominated the functioning of bazaar economy. They are not very highly educated. The level of education comes to VIIIth standard in majority of cases, i.e. 31 per cent. Interestingly, illiterates are also found engaged, which are found to be 26 per cent. SC caste and Vaishya are found existing in the functioning of bazaar economy. The owners of establishments have come from urban areas (56 per cent), who were married before entering into the bazaar economy for livelihood. A significant proportion in the bazaar economy are the owners of such units. Next to this comes the owner-cum-trader-cum-worker, who are found to be 39 per cent. Business and services are found as the other sources of income in the bazaar economy.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKERS

I. Introduction

This chapter examines the socio-economic characteristics of workers. In particular, it tends to examine the distribution of workers according to age profile. It also distributes workers among different religious categories. Also, it distributes the workers according to different classes. Besides above, this chapter also examines marital status of workers, level of education, status of work, etc. Let us first describe the social characteristics of workers of bazaar economy.

II. Distribution of Workers into Male and Female

Table IV.1 distributes the workers into (i) male, and (ii) female as follows:

Table IV.1: **Distribution of Workers**

Distribution	Number of workers	Percentage
Male	35	70.00
Female	15	30.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that male workers are more significant (70 per cent) than to those of female workers (30 per cent).

Table IV.2 distributes workers by different age groups : (i) less than 15 years, (ii) 15 to less than 25 years, (iii) 25 to less than 35 years, (iv) 35 to less than 45 years, and (v) 45 and above. This is described as here below in Table IV.2.

Table IV.2: **Distribution of Workers**

Age group of workers	Number of workers	Percentage
Less than 15 years	—	—
15 to less than 25 years	10	20.00
25 to less than 35 years	25	50.00
35 to less than 45 years	5	10.00
45 years and above	10	20.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Table IV.2 clearly shows that 50 per cent of workers belong to the age group of 25 to less than 35 years of age. As much as 20 per cent of workers belong to the age group of 15 to less than 25 years of age and another 20 per cent to the age group of 45 and above. Thus, middle ages persons, owing to the lack of alternate job opportunity, joined this sector for sustaining their livelihood.

III. Workers Across Different Religious Categories

Table IV.3 distributes the workers into (i) Hindu, (ii) Muslim, (iii) Christian, (iv) Sikh, and (v) Other religious category.

Table IV.3: Distribution of Workers Across Different Religious Categories

Religions	Number of workers	Percentage
Hindu	30	60.00
Muslim	20	40.00
Christian	—	—
Sikh	—	—
Others	—	—
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a majority of workers from Hindu religion (60 per cent) has joined this sector. Workers from the Muslim category come to 40 per cent. It seems to suggest that only workers from Hindu and Muslim community have joined this sector in Nishatganj and Aminabad.

We also enquired about the caste of workers, such as (i) SC, (ii) ST, (iii) Other than SC/ST. This has been described in Table IV.4 here below:

Table IV.4: Distribution of Workers by Castes

Castes of Workers	Number of workers	Percentage
SC	8	16.00
ST	10	20.00
Other than SC/ST	32	64.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a majority of workers in the bazaar economy is found belonging to other than SC/ST. This comes to 64 per cent. Workers from ST community come to 20 per cent, and that from SC community to 16 per cent. Thus, workers from other than SC/ST are found to be more significant than to those of other categories of workers.

IV. Marital Status of Workers

The marital status of workers has been presented in Table IV.5. It classifies the workers into: (i) married, (ii) unmarried, (iii) widow/widower, (iv) divorced, and (v) separated.

Table IV.5: Marital Status of Workers

Marital Status	Number of workers	Percentage
Married	36	72.00
Unmarried	12	24.00
Widow/Widower	2	4.00
Divorced	—	—
Separated	—	—
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a significant majority of workers is married (72 per cent). The unmarried workers come to 24 per cent, while widow/widower to 4 per cent. The finding thus suggests that married workers come to 72 per cent. Thus, it would imply that bazaar economy is characterized as absorber of married workers in Nishatganj and Aminabad.

V. Educational Background of Workers

Table IV.6 shows the educational level of workers employed in bazaar economy in Nishatganj and Aminabad.

Table III.3: Educational Background of Workers

Educational background	Number of workers	Percentage
Upto primary	24	48.00
Upto VIII th standard	6	12.00
Upto X th standard	8	16.00
Upto XII th standard	4	8.00
Upto graduation	—	—
Upto post-graduation	—	—
Technical degree/diploma holder	—	—
Illiterate	8	16.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that generally workers of bazaar economy are educated upto primary level (48 per cent). Workers educated upto Xth standard and illiterates come to 16

per cent each. Thus, the education of workers is only upto primary for the smooth functioning of the activities carried out by the bazaar economy.

VI. Status of Workers

Table IV.7 describes the status of work of workers engaged in bazaar economy.

Table IV.7: Status of Workers

Status	Number of workers	Percentage
Casual	—	—
Permanent	—	—
Temporary	50	100.00
Any other	—	—
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that all workers engaged in the bazaar economy are temporary. Other types of workers such as casual, permanent and other types are found to non-existent in Nishatganj and Aminabad.

VII. Immigration of Workers

The immigration of workers in Nishatganj and Aminabad has been presented in Table IV.8. It has been described in terms of (i) 5 years before, (ii) 10 years before, (iii) 15 years before, (iv) 20 years before, and (v) since birth as follows:

Table IV.8: Immigration of Workers in Bazaar Economy

Immigration of workers since	Number of workers	Percentage
05 years before	2	4.00
10 years before	6	12.00
15 years before	--	--
20 years before	--	--
Since birth	42	84.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a majority of workers is found living in the city since birth (84 per cent).

VIII. Nature of Migrant Places

Table IV.9 describes the nature of migrant places from where workers have come into Lucknow city.

Table IV.9: Nature of Migrant Places

Nature of migrant	Number of workers	Percentage
Urban	28	56.00
Rural	22	44.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field

We find that a majority of workers (56 per cent) has migrated into the Lucknow city from the urban areas. Thus, there seems to be urban-urban migration of workers, who entered into the bazaar economy for livelihood.

IX. Nature of Economic Activities Carried out by Workers Before Migration

Table IV.10 shows the different economic activities carried out by workers before migration. This has been presented by Table IV.10 here below:

Table IV.10: Economic Activities Carried out Before Migration

Economic Activities carried out during pre-migration period	Number of workers	Percentage
Business	20	40.00
Service	4	8.00
Studying	—	—
Household work	—	—
Agriculture	12	24.00
Any other	14	28.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field

We find that during pre-migration period, a majority of workers has been doing business (40 per cent), agriculture (24 per cent), service (8 per cent) and other activities (28 per cent). We further examined the reasons for migration. Table IV.11 illustrates the reasons for migration of workers.

Table IV.11: Reasons for Migration

Reasons for Migration	Number of workers	Percentage
Less income	28	56.00
Poor job prospect	18	36.00
Family conflict	2	4.00
Other	2	4.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a majority of workers (56 per cent) has migrated due to less amount of income followed by poor job prospect (36 per cent). Other reasons for migration are found to be insignificant.

X. Waiting Period for Getting the Job in the Bazaar Economy

Table IV.12: **Waiting period for getting the Job in the Bazaar Economy**

Waiting period	Number of workers	Percentage
No waiting	26	52.00
Less than 6 months	10	20.00
6 months to less than 12 months	14	28.00
12 months to less than 18 months	—	—
18 months to less than 24 months	—	—
24 months and above	—	—
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

A majority of workers (52 per cent) did not wait at all to enter into this sector for employment. As much as 20 per cent of workers waited to less than 6 months, while to 28 per cent of workers to less than a year for getting the job in this sector during the time under reference.

XI. Support During the Waiting Period

We also enquired about the supports extended by the (i) relatives, (ii) friends, (iii) family members, and (iv) others. This is described in Table IV.13.

Table IV.13: **Supports during the Waiting Period**

Support during the waiting period by	Number of workers	Percentage
Relatives	22	26.83
Friends	14	17.07
Family members	46	56.10
Others	—	—
Total	82	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that as much as 46 of workers or to 56.10 per cent have been supported by their family members. The supports by relatives come to 26.83 per cent and by friends to 17.07 per cent. Thus, family members are found as the principal force behind the support during the waiting period.

Table IV.14 here below describes the duration of (i) first job, (ii) second job, (iii) third job, (iv) fourth job, (v) fifth job and (vi) the present job.

Table IV.14: **Duration of Jobs**

	Number of workers	Percentage
First job	12	24.00
Second job	12	24.00
Third job	4	8.00
Fourth job	8	16.00
Fifth job	4	8.00
Present job	10	20.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that workers in the first and second job worked to 12 years. In the third job, workers worked for 4 years and in the fourth job to 8 years. Workers in the fifth job worked for 4 years, while in the present job to 10 years. The average duration for job per worker is worked out to 8.33 years. It implies that generally a worker worked for 8.33 years in the one job. Thereafter, the job is changed.

Table IV.15: **Source of Employment**

Job	Relative/ Friend	Advertisement	Employment exchange	Jobber	Factory notice board
First job	—	—	—	—	—
Second job	—	—	—	6	—
Third job	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth job	—	—	—	—	—
Fifth job	—	—	—	4	—
Present job	—	—	—	40	—
Total	—	—	—	50	—

A majority of workers is found employed through jobber. Other sources of employment do not seem to exist in Nishatganj and Aminabad.

As far as the nature of job into paid and unpaid is concerned, 96 per cent of workers are found employed on paid basis, while remaining (4 per cent) on unpaid basis. Also, 64 per cent of workers are found employed on regular basis, while to 36 per cent on casual basis. Workers on apprentice basis are not found existing in the Nishatganj and Aminabad areas of Lucknow city.

Table IV.16: Reasons for Leaving the Job

Reasons for leaving the Jobs	Number of workers	Percentage
Better job prospect within the establishments	4	8.00
Better job prospect outside of the establishments	2	4.00
Dismissal	10	20.00
Retrenchment	2	4.00
Distance from residential place	2	4.00
Strenuous nature of work	30	60.00
Any other	—	—
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Table IV.16 shows that a majority of workers has left out the job due mainly to the strenuous nature of work (60 per cent). Other reasons for leaving the job are found to be less significant in bazaar economy of Lucknow city.

Table IV.17 describes the number of hours spent on job during a day. It has been presented in Table IV.17 here below:

Table IV.17: Work done during a day

Work done during a day for:	Number of workers	Percentage
Less than 8 hours	—	—
8 – 12 hours	44	88.00
More than 12 hours	6	12.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

A majority of workers (88 per cent) is found working between 8-12 hours, while 12 per cent to more than 12 hours. We, thus, find that officially recognised office hours of work has not been followed in the functioning of bazaar economy. In fact there is no single worker who follows usual hours of work (8) in the bazaar economy.

XII. Working Conditions of the Establishments

Table IV.18 shows the working conditions of the establishments in the bazaar economy.

Table IV.18: Working Conditions of Establishments

Facility	Yes	No	Total
Adequate water facility			
Proper ventilation	16 (32.00)	34 (68.00)	50 (100.00)
Bathroom facility	22 (44.00)	28 (56.00)	50 (100.00)
Sufficient space for working	8 (16.00)	42 (84.00)	50 (100.00)
Water drainage problem	12 (24.00)	38 (76.00)	50 (100.00)
Water logging problem	32 (64.00)	18 (36.00)	50 (100.00)
Total	76 (30.40)	174 (69.60)	250 (100.00)

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a majority of establishments does not have the facility of proper ventilation (68 per cent), bathroom facility (56 per cent), and sufficient space for working (84 per cent). As much as 76 per cent of establishments have the water drainage problem while to 64 per cent of establishments suffer due to water logging problem.

Table IV.19 gives the facilities received by the establishment in terms of:

Table IV.19: Facilities Received by the Establishments

	Yes	No	Total
Provident Fund	50 (100.00)	—	50 (100.00)
Medical facilities	26 (52.00)	24 (48.00)	50 (100.00)
House rent allowance	—	—	—
Children's education	6 (12.00)	44 (88.00)	50 (100.00)
Transport facility	2 (0.80)	48 (96.00)	50 (100.00)
Bonus	2 (0.80)	48 (96.00)	50 (100.00)
Fringe benefits	40 (80.00)	10 (20.00)	50 (100.00)
Others	—	—	—

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Thus, a majority of establishments do not have provided fund, (100 per cent) and medical facility (48 per cent). As much as 88 per cent do not have the children education while 80 per cent of establishments provided the fringe benefits to workers in the bazaar economy of Nishatganj and Aminabad.

Table IV.20: Improvement in Earnings of Workers Engaged in Bazaar Economy

Average wages before five years	Rs.1646.67
Average wages before three years	Rs.2127.78
Average wages at present	Rs.2736.96

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that average wages, which were Rs.1646.67 before 5 years increased to Rs.2127.78, before 3 years which further rose to Rs.2736.96 at present. Thus, average wages at present turns out to be higher by 1.67 times than that before 5 years and to 1.29 times than that before 3 years.

XIII. Household Earning

The principal sources of household earnings are from (i) agriculture, (ii) rent, (iii) part-time work, (iv) remittances and (v) interest, and (vi) any other.

Table IV.21: Principal Sources of Earnings of Household

Principal Sources	Earnings per annum (in Rs.)
Agriculture	6416
Rent	—
Part time work	85
Remittances	—
Interest	—
Any other	—
Average	3251

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Thus, principal source of income is agriculture, which has supported the income of the household. The importance of other sources has been found to be insignificant. We also enquired about the question as to whether workers in this segment are getting payment regularly or not. A majority of workers of establishment is of the view that they are paid regularly. However, advance payment is not given to the workers by the owners.

We may now examine hours of work, rest period and payment made for workers during the festivals.

Table IV.22 examines the working hours of workers as here below:

Table IV.22: Working hours of workers

Working hours	No. of workers	% to total
Upto 08 hours	2	4.00
Upto 10 hours	36	72.00
Upto 11 hours	4	8.00
Upto 12 hours	8	16.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that 72 per cent of workers use to work for 10 hours per day. Workers working for 8 hours per day come to 4 per cent. Workers working 11 hours per day come to 8 per cent, while workers working 12 hours per day come to 16 per cent. It appears that usually workers use to work for 10 hours per day in the bazaar economy.

Table IV.23: Distance of Native Place to Working

Place	No. of workers	% to total
Upto 2 kms	2	4.00
2 kms to 5 kms	4	8.00
5 kms to 10 kms	18	36.00
10 kms and above	26	52.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Generally, workers use to travel 10 and more kms to reach from residence to working place. Such workers come to 52 per cent of the total workers. Workers traveling upto 2 kms come to 4 per cent, 2 kms to 5 kms to 8 per cent and 5 kms to 10 kms to 36 per cent. Thus, a majority of workers uses to travel 10 kms and beyond to reach at the working place.

Table IV.24 describes the different modes of transportation for reaching at the working place from the dwelling place. It is shown here below:

Table IV.24: Different modes of transportation

Mode of transportation	No. of workers	% to total
Bicycle	34	68.00
Bus	16	32.00
Moped	—	—
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that bicycle is the main mode of transportation (68 per cent).

Times required to reach at the working place from dwelling place is described as here below in Table IV.25.

Table IV.25: Time required to reach at the working place

Time required	No. of workers	% to total
Upto 30 minutes	8	16.00
30 minutes to 1 hours	26	52.00
1 hour and above	16	32.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

As mode of transport is bicycle it takes half an hour to one hour to reach at the working place from the dwelling place. Most of the workers would like changing their present job. They wish to join the other job on permanent basis. It is surprising that overtime payment emerged as an important attraction for the job seekers. In

bazaar economy, out of 50, 30 workers expressed their willingness to star in bazaar economy with a view to increase their earning through overtime payment.

We also enquired about the question as to whether workers are interested in changing their jobs. The answer that we received from them is summarised as here below:

Table IV.26: Reasons for not changing the job

Reasons for not changing the job	No. of workers	% to total
Well settled in the city	40	80.00
For children's education	8	16.00
Too old by age	2	4.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

The 80 per cent of workers do not want to change their job because they are well settled in Lucknow city. Those who want to change the job for the sake of children's education come to 16 per cent and those who are too old by age come to 4 per cent.

XIV. Living Facility

We also enquired as to whether household has the living facility or not? Table IV.27 here below gives details on this count.

Table IV.27: Housing Facility Acquired by the Household

Household having:	No. of households	% to total
Owned house	14	28.00
Rented house	18	36.00
Shared house	18	36.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a majority of households is found either in shared house or in rented house. Such houses are either found in slum or in chawl. Table IV.29 gives details on this count.

Table IV.28: Housing Condition

Household living in:	No. of households	% to total
Slum	32	64.00
Chawl	16	32.00
Flat	—	—
Other	2	4.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a majority of households is found living in slum (64 per cent) followed by chawl (32 per cent).

Table IV.29: Accommodation with Room Facility

Number of rooms available in house	No. of households	% to total
One room	4	8.00
Two rooms	26	52.00
Three rooms	20	40.00
Four rooms	—	—
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that two rooms accommodation is more significant than the rest (52 per cent). Table IV.30 gives the sanitation and water facility of the workers engaged in bazaar economy in Nishatganj and Aminabad.

Table IV.30: Water and Sanitation Facility

Water facility	No. of households	% to total	Sanitation facility	% to total
Independent	44	88.00	40	80.00
Shared	6	12.00	10	20.00
Total	50	100.00	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

It is found that water facility and sanitation facility are independently used by the workers. On the other hand, 12 per cent of workers shared the water facility. The 20 per cent of workers shared the sanitation facility. Table IV.31 gives the number of families using the water and sanitation facility.

Table IV.31: Water and Sanitation Facilities

Facility	No. of family members using	% to total
Water facility	50	100.00
Sanitation facility	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that cent per cent family members of workers are sharing the water and sanitation facilities in bazaar economy in Lucknow city. Some qualitative information has been collected to understand the structure of houses, such as, (i) Kutchha, (ii) semi-kutchha, and (iii) pucca houses. It has been described in Table IV.32 as following.

Table IV.32: **Structure of Houses and Workers' Households**

Structure of the houses	No. of households	% to total
Kutcha	20	40.00
Semi-kutcha	16	32.00
Pucca	14	28.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Ownership of houses of workers has been described in Table IV.33 as here below:

Table IV.33: **Ownership of Houses**

House	No. of households	% to total
Rented	14	28.00
Self-constructed	18	36.00
Others	18	36.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that self-constructed and other types of houses are more significant than that of rented houses. Such households tend to use the toilet facility separately.

XV. Sources of Drinking Water

We also enquired the principal sources of drinking water, such as, (i) hand pump, (ii) well, and (iii) tap. It has been described in Table IV.34 as here under:

Table IV.34: **Principal Sources of Drinking Water for Households**

Principal sources	No. of households	% to total
Hand pump	18	36.00
Well	—	—
Tap	30	60.00
Government/Private Tubewell	2	4.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Tap is found as the principal source of drinking water. Further, electricity is found used as a principal source of lighting. Oil lamp comes second in order of importance. We also enquired about the use of cooking materials. It is described in Table IV.35.

Table IV.35: Sources of Cooking

Sources of Cooking	No. of households	% to total
Waste	2	4.00
Coal	6	12.00
Firewood	10	20.00
Kerosene	15	30.00
Bio-gas	3	10.00
Electricity	12	24.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Thus, the principal fuel for cooking turns out to be kerosene (30 per cent), electricity (24 per cent) and firewood (20 per cent). Other sources of cooking are found to be insignificant.

We find that a majority of establishments (24) needs financial help (24.14 per cent) followed by building (19.54 per cent). However, fixed capital and land are required equally proportionately by 18.39 per cent of establishments. The regular supply of electricity is required by 11.49 per cent of establishments. Thus, financial help, building, land and fixed capital emerged as principal demand of establishments.

We also enquired as to whether there is any plan for expanding the business by the owners of establishments.

Table IV.36: Expansion of Business

Expansion of establishments	No. of Establishments	% to total
Yes	66	66.00
No	34	34.00
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

It is found that a majority of establishments has been planning to expand their business in: (i) output, and (ii) sale. We here below provide the expansion in output by the owners of establishments.

Table IV.37: Plan for Expansion in output

Plan for expansion in output (Rs.)	Number of Establishments	% to total
Upto Rs.1000	—	—
Rs.1000 to Rs.5000	14	24.14
Rs.5000 to Rs.10000	20	34.49
Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000	8	13.79
Rs.15,000 to Rs.20,000	8	13.79
Rs.20,000 +	8	13.79
Total	100	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a significant majority of owners of establishments have been planning for expansion in output between Rs.5000 to Rs.10,000. Such establishments are found to be 20, which are 34.49 per cent of the total owners of establishments planning for output expansion.

Table IV.38: **Plan for Expansion in sale**

Plan for expansion in sale (Rs.)	Number of Establishments	% to total
Upto Rs.1000	16	26.67
Rs.1000 to Rs.5000	42	70.00
Rs.5000 to Rs.10000	2	3.33
Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000	—	—
Rs.15,000 to Rs.20,000	—	—
Rs.20,000 +	—	—
Total	60	100.00

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

We find that a majority of establishments has been planning to increase their sale (70 per cent).

As much as 26.67 per cent of establishments are planning to enhance their sale upto Rs.1000.

XVI. Concluding Observations

This section describes the socio-economic characteristics of workers. It suggests that a majority of workers is male. The proportion of female population comes to 30 per cent. Most of the workers (50 per cent) belong to 25-35 years of age. Most of them come from other than SC/ST caste. A majority of workers (72 per cent) is found married. The proportion of unmarried workers comes to 12 or to 24 per cent of total workers. A majority of workers is found educated upto primary level (48 per cent).

A majority of workers is found temporary. The workers, on permanent, casual and other types are found to be non-existent. Further, a majority of workers is found living in the Lucknow city since birth (84 per cent) and those who migrated in the city are from urban areas. Before migration, a majority of workers has been engaged in business (40 per cent). The low level of income turns out to be the principal

reason for migration (56 per cent). Since bazaar economy works under competition, workers did not wait at all to enter in this sector for job.

As much as 52 per cent of workers did not wait to get the job in the establishment. During waiting period, family members supported such workers (56 per cent). Generally, jobber offered the employment to the workers. The strenuous nature of job is found compelling the workers to change the job. A significant majority of workers (88 per cent) is found working 8-12 hours.

The working place generally suffers on account of (i) proper ventilation, (ii) sufficient space for working, (iii) water drainage problem, (iv) adequate bathroom facility, and (v) water logging problem. The workers of bazaar economy do not receive the statutory benefits like (i) PF, (ii) medical facility, (iii) house rent allowance, (iv) children's education, (v) transport facility, (vi) bonus, and (vii) fringe benefits.

Generally, workers work upto 10 hours (72 per cent). Generally, distance from dwelling place to working place is more than 10 kms, which is generally traveled by bicycles. Generally, workers need 30 minutes to one hour to reach at the working place. Workers are generally found reticent for job changes. This is so because workers are well settled in the city.

A majority of the workers has the shared house. Such houses are generally found located in slum (64 per cent). A majority of such houses has the two rooms accommodation (52 per cent). The structure of houses is generally found to be kutcha (40 per cent), semi-kutcha and pucca houses are found to be 32 per cent and to 28 per cent respectively. Generally houses of workers are self-constructed (36 per cent). The principal source of drinking water is found to be the tap (60 per cent). Kerosene is found to be the principal fuel for cooking (30 per cent). More than half of the establishments have plan for expansion in output and sale. Most of the establishments want to expand the output by Rs.1000 to Rs.5000. Similarly, 50 per cent of establishments are planning for expansion in sale of the products. This is noted to be carried out within 16 years to 25 years. Thus, long period will be taken up for expanding the output and sale for the small-scale bazaar economy establishments.

CHAPTER V

GENERAL SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

We may now recapitulate the major findings of the study and draw some broad conclusions about the contribution of bazaar economy in proper perspective. This is done with the hope that it will not only sharpen our understanding about the importance of bazaar economy but also help in exploring the certain specific policy measures so as to enhance the socio-economic development of owners of establishments and workers.

I. Defining Bazaar Economy

Unfortunately research endeavours were such that did not provide a clear and sound basis for delineating the informal from the formal sector in the city economy. The problem becomes more complex when we come to define the bazaar economy in urban setting. Bazaar economy is defined as a place where buyers and sellers meet together and make transactions. It is, therefore, a part of informal sector where profits are maximized under the perfect competition. Here buyers and sellers are unlimited, who are compelled to compete at a given ruling price determined by the principal but powerful sellers of the market. Generally, least cost approach is adopted for the maximization of profit. Shops and establishments under the bazaar economy employ to 10 workers or less with or without the use of electricity. Meeting of buyers and sellers is, however, not as important as making of the transactions, which may be undertaken with the help of telephone, mobile phone, middlemen and many other ways.

In spite of large magnitude of the bazaar economy in the cities, the adequate and reliable information is not, however, available on important aspects, such as, how this sector functions and what is the employment and the income generating potential of this sector. So far not a single study has been carried out on bazaar economy relevant to the planning and development of this sector in large, metropolitan, medium and small cities with a view to enable this sector to increase the employment and income for the urban unemployed and also to offer the scope for full employment.

As has been discussed in Chapter I, while a considerable attention has been paid to study the registered part of the informal sector, the studies dealing with various activities under the unregistered segment are, however, inadequate.

Further, published information on above aspect is not available at all and therefore, data on such aspects *per-se* can only be collected by an empirical study designed specifically for this purpose. Such a study will enable a proper analysis of the unregistered segment of the informal sector workers and make suggestions for their socio-economic upliftment. For the purpose of in-depth investigation, we selected 100 shops and establishments and 50 workers from two markets of Nishatganj and Aminabad in Lucknow city.

II. Employment and Income Generation

The general finding suggests that at two digit levels of NIC classification, food product (NIC-20&21) is the largest employment generating activity. It employs the 15.41 per cent of workers, of the total workers, employed by manufacturing segment, of the bazaar economy. Within the non-manufacturing segment, wholesale trade in food and miscellaneous manufacture (NIC-60) emerges as the largest employment intensive economic activity. It employs to 25.71 per cent of workers, of the total workers, employed in non-manufacturing segment of the bazaar economy.

As for the income generation, food products account for the largest income of 13.89 per cent, of the total income generated by the manufacturing segment. In sharp contrast to above, rubber and plastics (NIC-30) and metal products (NIC-34) emerge as the least employment generating economic activities, which individually generated the employment to 10.90 per cent and to 10.33 per cent of employment. The annual average income generated by the bazaar economy comes to Rs.30,974 in Lucknow city, which is found to be much lower than that of Rs.32,311 in retail trade in food and other household utilities and durable (NIC-64).

III. Social Characteristics

Besides, income and employment generation, the study also attempts at examining the various social characteristics. A majority of establishments is found as mobile unit and the owner of establishments is found to be 30 to less than 45 years of age. The educational background of the owner of establishment is found to be VIIIth standard. The owners of establishments are found either educated upto VIIIth standard

or they are illiterates. The owners of establishments are either SC or Vaishya, who owing to the lack of alternate job opportunity entered into the bazaar economy for employment. Also, there appears to be intra-urban migration, i.e., migration from one city to another.

As far the marital status, a majority of owners found married (63 per cent). As far the work status, owners of the establishment are found to be 55 per cent. Father of the owners of establishment is generally found having no relationship with the father of owner of other establishment (94 per cent). We find that a majority of establishments does not have the income from other sources. A significant number of establishments are found as kutcha unit (31 per cent). There are 96 units/establishments, which are found running nearby the road. The manufacturing units/establishments carry out manufacturing, trading and marketing activities simultaneously. Units/establishments having the value of less than Rs.5000 are found to be more significant than to those establishments having value of Rs.5000 to less than Rs.10,000, Rs.10,000 to less than Rs.15,000, Rs.15,000 to less than Rs.20,000 and Rs.20,000 to less than Rs.25,000.

IV. Socio-Economic Characteristics of Workers

Chapter IV examines the socio-economic characteristics of workers employed in bazaar economy. We find that 70 per cent of workers are male, while to 30 per cent female. The 50 per cent of workers are found lying within the age group of 25 to less than 35 years of age. A majority of workers is Hindu (60 per cent). The Muslim workers come to 40 per cent. Workers belonging to other than SC/ST are found to be more significant (64 per cent) than to those of workers from SC and ST community. Such workers belong to Kshetriya community (40 per cent). A majority of such workers is found married (72 per cent). The unmarried workers come to 24 per cent. A majority of workers is found educated upto primary level (48 per cent). As much as 16 per cent of workers are found to be illiterates in the bazaar economy. Such workers are generally found to be temporary (100 per cent).

A majority of the workers is found living in the Lucknow city since birth (84 per cent). Of the migrant workers, a majority of the workers has come from urban areas (56 per cent). A majority of workers during pre-migration period was found engaged in business (40 per cent), and in service 8 per cent. The reasons for migration were reported to be (i) low level of income, and (ii) poor job prospect. Generally, no waiting

period is required to be absorbed in the bazaar economy (52 per cent). During waiting period, the family members helped the workers to stay in the city. Workers generally worked for 8.33 years in one job, thereafter a worker changes the job. Generally jobber employs the workers after taking the meager payment, which varies from minimum of Rs.50 to the maximum of Rs.5000.

As much as 96 per cent of workers are found working on paid basis, while to 4 per cent on unpaid basis. We also examined the number of hours, workers worked during a day time. Generally 88 per cent of workers used to work 8-12 hours in a day. We also examined the facilities given by the owner of establishments. We find that bazaar economy establishments do not provide PF benefit, children's education, transport facility and bonus at all. However, fringe benefits are given to workers by the owners of the establishments. The average wage at present turns out to be higher by 1.67 times than to that before 5 years and to 1.29 times higher than that before 3 years. . The working hours of workers are found to be upto 10 hours as 72 per cent of workers have reported about it.

Generally, workers use to travel 10 and more kms to reach at the residence from working place. Such workers come to 52 per cent of the total workers. Bicycle has been used by the workers as a principal mode of transportation. As much as a 68 per cent of workers used cycle as the mode of transportation. Generally, half an hour is required to reach the working place form the place of residence.

As far the living condition, rented and shared houses are found used for accommodation. Also, 64 per cent of households of workers are found living in slums and 32 per cent in chawls. A majority of houses is found having two rooms for accommodation. The structure of houses is generally found to be kutcha (40 per cent). It was found that there are 36 per cent self-constructed houses. Tap emerges as the principal source for drinking water, while kerosene as the main fuel for cooking. We also enquired the expansion plan in terms of output and sale. We find that a majority of households has been planning for expansion in output between Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000. Such establishments are 20, which accounts for 34.49 per cent of the total owners of the establishments.

V. Policy Implications

General findings of the study are not without policy implications. It would be fair to mention here that employment potential at the least cost is the maximum in bazaar economy as compared to its counterpart, unregistered informal sector and the registered formal sector in the city economy. Under the bazaar economy job can be created by adopting least cost approach. That is to say only few thousands rupees are required to purchase the trading materials and mobile unit. To provide employment under the bazaar economy is the easiest proposition which only involves marginal additional capital cost. The process of bazaar economy is quite simple. First in the various localities of the city, land is occupied. The acquiring of land does not require any expenses. It can be occupied at the place which cater the largest demand. We have been reported in this connection that one trader occupies land to keep his mobile shop not only at one place but also at the number of places. Surprisingly, the land once occupied will be under the control of his family members for about 100 years or so. So much so, even without having official recognition and authority, the land is kept under the custody of the single man. So called ownership of land during bazaar day is not changed. A small piece of land, which is just enough for keeping the mobile unit maximizes not only the profit but also generates employment for one to two persons. Thus, small piece of land, for which nothing is paid, is treated as the backbone of the bazaar economy. At the government level, efforts need to be made to allot the pieces of land on the name of trader. And licence is issued to such trader to utilise the land in more than one market.

As for income and employment generation, it would be useful if output sold on the small piece of land is expanded. An increase in output would imply the increase in income and employment. At the official level all efforts are required to be made to popularize the availability of land without involving additional financial burden on the trades.

It has been discovered that owners of establishment do not strictly follow the labour regulations and quite often, workers use to work more than 8 hours. It is, therefore, required that a legislation is passed under which workers should not be allowed to work beyond 8 hours in the establishment during a day time. Such legislation

has already been implemented in 1948 by the registered formal sector in the urban economy.

It has been noted that workers generally travel 10 kms to reach at the working place from the place of dwelling. It would be, therefore, advisable to extend the financial support at the reasonable rate of interest so that workers may purchase the mode of transportation, say, scooter or motorcycle. This is so because the cycle used as a mode of transportation is not at all comfortable for the workers. Generally, workers are found living in kutchha houses. It is advisable that such workers are given loan at the reasonable rate of interest (say 5 per cent) for the construction of pucca houses. However, loan should be extended after screening the economic position of the workers and their paying capacity. This may be on the line of IRDP Scheme. It is advised that a scheme is started under which there should be a special provision for the loan to the workers engaged in bazaar economy. These are some of the policy recommendations, consistent with employment creation and income generation of workers of bazaar economy.

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